A STUDY OF EFFECT OF ENRICHMENT PROGRAM ON SOCIAL CONFORMITY AND PERSONAL VALUES OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN

A

Synopsis

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1.0.0 INTRODUCTION

Students are pillars of the country because they are citizens of tomorrow, hence it must be ensured that each pillar is as strong as possible, it is well known that children are valuable national resource on whom depends the future development and prosperity of a nation. It is, therefore very essential that children are physically, mentally and emotionally healthy so that they may develop their potential to the maximum for the benefit of nation.

In the last two decade, there has been sufficient evidence to the fact that delinquency in children has been increasing at a rapid rate both in term of absolute behavior and the number of offences. We read in newspaper the reports about lots of cases of delinquency acts of different types, this increasing trend in the percentage of delinquency act has great concern in the mind of all those who are closely associated with the social and economic welfare of the society. We cannot close our eyes from the problem of delinquent children because they are also the part of our society, these children are also an asset to the nation if properly educated and trained them. Occasionally a few children, here and there seems to do an antisocial acts, delinquents are not very different from other children and most certainly they are not a class apart to be treated by elaborate and specialized method, they need sometime special attention, love and care, delinquents are not born they are made. The parents neglection or the lack of proper control, for example may induce or cause in a child some emotional disturbance or stress. Harsh discipline often results in fear or anxiety which, in turn may produce outbursts of conduct which obviously destined to produce a feeling almost of despair at what he fails to understand.

Delinquent children are not in comfort with this world which is too unsympathetic, the crowded cities gives opportunities for children to realize the disparity between what they lack and what others posses. Maladjustment develops into petty crime, or delinquency break out. Delinquency

describes someone that fails to accomplish what is required by society law or duty, such as the failure to make an acceptable perform a certain action and it is a minor crime specially one committed by a youth. Eyesenck (1970) speaks about genetically inherited characteristics of nervous system as mainly responsible for the anti social or criminal behavior. Delinquent behavior assumes serious forms among the delinquent children which is a sign of sick society.

Delinquency also known as juvenile delinquency or juvenile offending, a juvenile delinquent is a person who is typically below 18 year of age. Juvenile delinquency is a legal concept of recent origin. The word delinquency is derived from the latin word “delinquere” there are two word first is de which mean away and second is linquere which means to leave or to abandon. Clyde B. Vedder well expressed this view, who says ‘juvenile delinquency refers to an anti social acts of children and of young people under age, such acts either specifically forbidden by law or may be lawfully interpreted as constituting delinquency, or as requiring some form of official action.

Acts Of Delinquency May Include:

- Running away from home without permission of parents.
- Habitual behavior beyond the control of parents.
- Spending time idly beyond limits.
- Use of vulgar languages in public places.
- Wandering in street in night not on lawful business.
- Visiting gambling centre and also playing cards.
- Committing sexual offences.
- Habitually remaining truant from school.
- Immoral conduct and acts around school.
- Engaging in illegal occupation.
- Habitually wandering about road, yards and tracks.

- Incorrigible.
- Smoking cigarettes, using drugs at public places.
- Violation of any law or ordinance.
- Immoral or indecent conduct.
- Committing sexual offences.

A delinquent child of below a particular age is not responsible for any criminal act because he is not emotionally, mentally and intellectually mature and does not have sufficient capacity to distinguish between right and wrong acts. Loeber and his colleagues {Loeber & Hay (1997), Loeber, Wei, et al;(1999)} introduced the developmental pathway in delinquent behavior, These are the authority conflict pathway, the covert pathway, and the overt pathway, the authority conflict pathway consists of pre delinquent offences, second pathway consists of serious property offences and third pathway consists of violent offences.

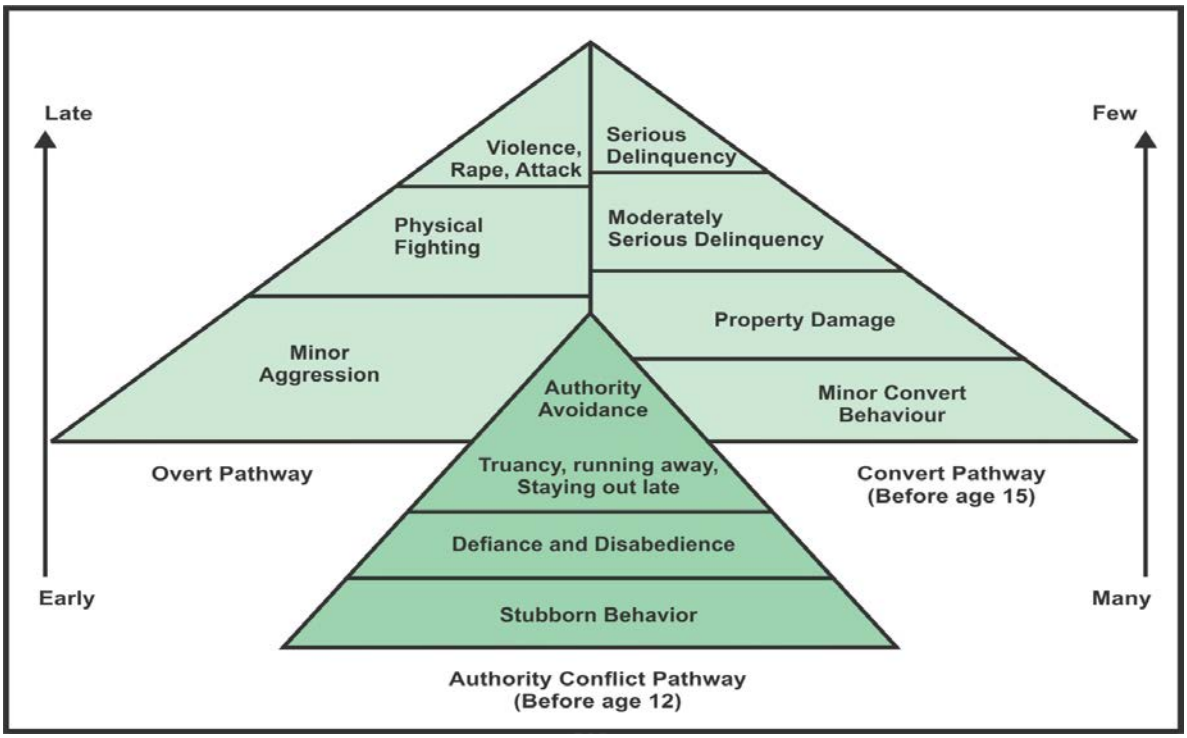

Figure 1: Developmental Pathway in Delinquent Behavior (Loeber, 1997)

Delinquency is difficult to be defined clearly because it is a behavioral connotation; there are differences of opinion given by different people in this field and also in the type of offences, acts and behavior which is included in delinquent children.

There has been an observed increase in violent and aggravated acts among youth, what is most shocking fact is that the number of drug related and sexual offences are growing day by day. Shanmugam (1980) attempted to investigate a number of psychological and social factors associated with delinquency. In India, under section 82 of the Indian Penal code, provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age and under section 83 provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, section 27 of the criminal procedure code, 1973, provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under the age of sixteen years. The reformatory school act defined a youth offenders as any male child who is below 15 years. The majority of the various children acts passed in the states fixed the upper age limit of protection at sixteen year. The central children act, 1960 retained the age of sixteen in case of male but has extended it to eighteen for female, juvenile justice act, 1986 treated a male under sixteen to be a juvenile, JJ(care and protection) act, 2000 provided a uniform age of eighteen for both male and female. Juvenile justice (care and protection of children) act 2015 replaces the act of 2000 and under the JJ (care and protection)act 2015, juvenile between sixteen and eighteen years of age.

In India children are in very difficult circumstances like children in poor households without family income, children denied education opportunities and forced into labour, children on the streets, children affected by substance abuse and so on. Survival, growth, development and protection of these children therefore need priority focus and attention, there are many significant human and children rights problems persist. There has been many reason for these problem in children, and these problem are directly related with delinquency problem in children.

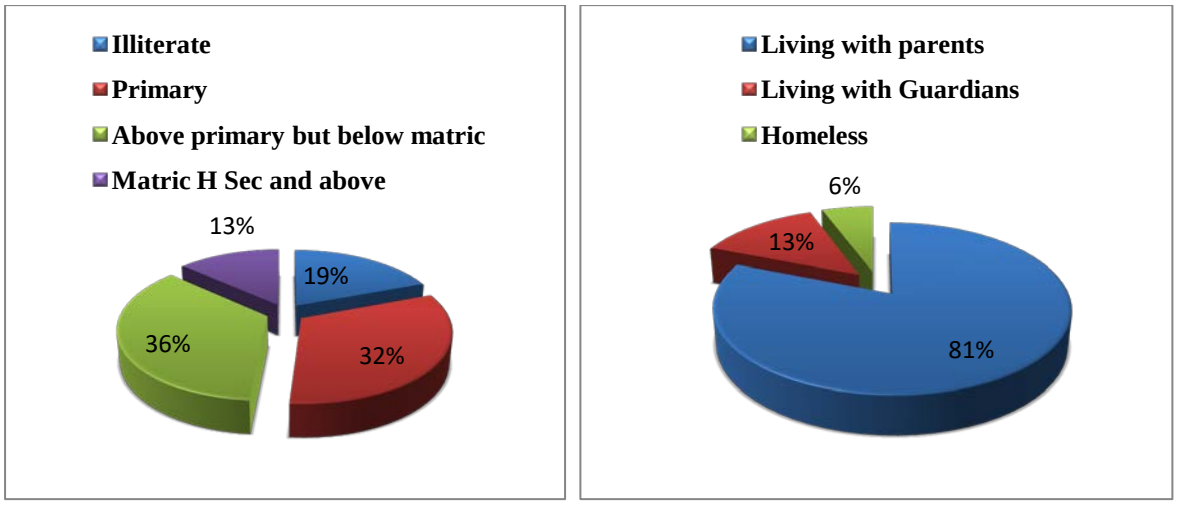

Figure 2: Classification Of Delinquent In Conflict With Law By Education And By Family Background

Source: NCPCR Report, 2013 Status of Children in 14-18 years

One of biggest push towards delinquency is lack of education figure above show that 13.36% delinquents in conflict with law in 2013 in India have not crossed 10th standards and 19.29% are illiterate.It is surprising that 81.01% are those children who are living with parents, 13.33% living with their guardians and 5.66% are homeless..

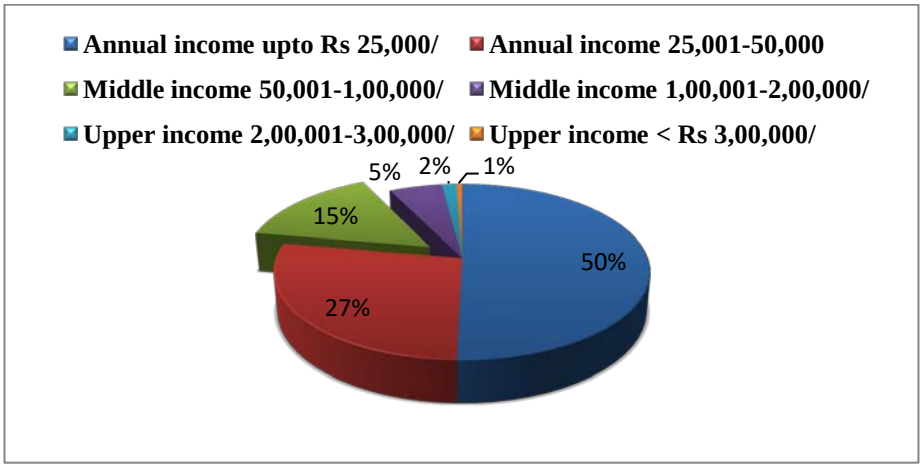

Figure 3: Classification of juvenile in conflict with law by income group

Source: NCPCR Report, 2013 Status of Children in 14-18 years

Poverty and lack of education act as boosters for increasing delinquent crime for adolescents between 16-18 year of age. There are 50.25% of the total delinquent children whose family annual income is less than 25,000 and these all are the major reason for delinquent tendency in children of India. A report 2012-13 by national commission on protection of child right (NCPCR) describe that the school dropout rate for adolescents between class 9-12th has been 61.59% (NCPCR report, 2013. Status of children in 14-18 year). The dropout rate of primary classes 1-5th was 27% (India Country Report 2013). The above review of the status of children shows that the children need care and protection so that they also have a right to grow like other normal children. The nature and kind of delinquent acts is a complex phenomenon to be understood easily, it is deviation and departure of behavior in values, moral, social norms, ethical norms, conduct. Clinical psychologists say that "delinquency is super ego deficiency" so it means that the anti social behavior is not checked by super ego, it is also a moral deficiency. It is very difficult to assess precisely the extent of the problem in any part of the country; we need accurate statistics and report about delinquent acts to know the true extent and nature of delinquencies.

Howard Becker (1966) has referred to four types of delinquencies:

1. Individual delinquency: this refers to delinquency in which one individual is involved in a delinquent act.
2. Group supported delinquency: this refers to delinquency in which delinquencies are committed in companionship with others.
3. Organized delinquency: this refers to delinquency in which delinquencies that are committed by formally organized group.
4. Situational delinquency: this refers to delinquency which provides a different perspective, the Sassumption is that delinquency is not deeply rooted.

The causes of delinquency are varied because the concept of delinquency also varies with the point of view of the people in society. According to a social worker, "delinquency consists of socially

unaccepted acts." Lemert (1972) explained how official labeling by society might produce an increase in deviant b ehavior. The legal term delinquency is an umbrella for a wide variety of socially disapproved behavior that varies with the time, place and the attitudes of those assigned to administer the law.

There are not only a single cause are responsible for delinquent behavior in child but there are many and varied causes, Copel (1973) says that crime, immorality and anti social behavior off all are flourish in the slums. Muthy and Bhaskaron (1964) have proved that the delinquents have low home adjustment. Piquero (2005) says that the gender is one of the strongest correlates of delinquency. So the studies proved that there are many reasons behind the delinquency, in the present study researcher try to describes the three basic causes of delinquency

Table 1.1: Causes of Delinquency

Causes of Delinquency		
Biological Causes	**Socio-Environmental Causes**	**Psychological, Physiological and Personal.**
• Ocular ailments • Nose and throat problem • Hearing problem • Speech problem • Enuresis • Irritation • Headache • Excessive strength • Hypoglycemia, etc.	• Mobility, cultural-conflicts, family background • Neighborhood • Socio economic condition alcohol/intoxication • Peer group, nature of society • The socio cultural condition • Cinema • Role of press • Cheap literature, etc.	• School factor • Drug addition • Overcrowding • Mental makeup • Physical standards • Personality traits etc.

It has been observed that delinquency rates are highest in all developing and also in all developed countries. The children of today are highly privileged as whatever they want is made available to them by their parents and others family member because of this they are losing social sensitivity, and delinquency increases day by day. But there are hope to find out a solution of this problem. Delinquents have no idea about socially confirming behavior or not a mature person to think or to do act according to the norms of society, values are the important part in everyone's life, values learn us how to behave in society and delinquent child in present time need to learn socially confirming behavior so they need a special attention or prevention.

Concept of Social Conformity and Personal Values:

Conformity is a type of social influence involving a change in belief or behavior in order to fit in with a group, it can also be simply define as "Yielding to group pressure" (Crutchfield, 1955). Conformity is generally used to indicate an agreement to the majority and position. Jenness (1932) was the first psychologist to study conformity. Keleman (1958) described three types of conformity:

- Compliance (or group acceptance)
- Internalization (acceptance of group norms)
- Identification (group membership)

Conformity is a human behavior in social context, it is a disposition to behave like others do. "A social norms is generally an accepted way of thinking, feeling or acting, it is emphasized and expected by member of a particular community or social group, since it is considered the right thing" (Turner,1991). Social conformity is just a socially adaptive behave in particular society, it is a process of socialization through the norms, custom and tradition of society.

Personal values are generally describes as rather stable broad life goals that are important to people in their life and guide their judgments and behavior (Rakeach,1973). So it is true that life without values becomes mechanical life and we would live unconscious and meaningless life without any

purpose. National policy of education (1986) also has emphasizes on inculcating values in students through value education in school. Values multiply the power of action and its results and in practical life it plays very effective role. Personal values for an individual are a reflection of the highest principle of mind and thought. Self discipline, responsibility, personal growth, honesty, patience, ethics, adaptability etc. are the quality of a individual who have a highest personal values, it can serve as reminder of what is right or what is wrong while in tricky situation, actually knowing our personal values will help us to stay with truth and the general expression of what is most important for us.

Most of the researches in studying have observed that personal values have a great importance in determine individual behavior, decision making and positive attitudes towards things. Reiss J. Albert (1951) investigated that delinquency as the failure of personal and social controls and found delinquency as a functional consequence of the type of relationship established among the personal and social control. Rand Conger D. (1976) studied on social control and social learning models of delinquent behavior. Krohn MD, Massey J.L. (1980) examined social control and delinquent behavior in their study. Allen JP, Weissberg RP, Hawkins JA (1989) examined the relation between values and social competence in early adolescence. Fagan J, Pabon E.(1990) examined the contribution of delinquency and substance use to school dropout among inner city youth. Bond MH, Leung K, Tong KK and other (2004) studied on combining social axioms with values in predicting social behaviors and found that social complexity correlated positively with the value dimension of self-transcendence. Ousey GC, Wilcox P. (2005) studied on subculture values and violent delinquency.

Schwartz SH (2010) investigated on the basic values and how they motivated and inhibit prosocial behavior. Pickering M (2008) studied on measuring students' perceptions of personal and social responsibility and the relationship to intrinsic motivation in urban physical education and the purpose of the study was to test the validity and reliability of a two factor model of the personal and

social responsibility questionnaire and examined the relationship between perception of personal and social responsibility and intrinsic motivation in physical education. The above review of literature shown that the Personal Values affect the social conformity behavior of an individual directly and indirectly and some time it is also responsible for deviant behavior.

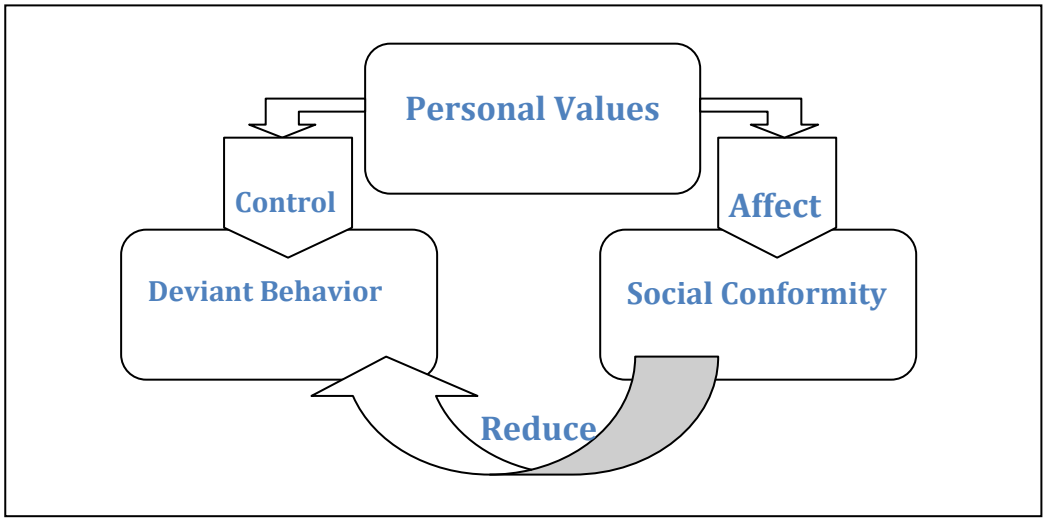

Figure 4: Relationship between Social Conformity and Personal Values

1.1.0. EMERGENCE AND JUSTIFICATION OF PROBLEM

A child is born innocent and providing support with proper care and attention, nurtured in healthy environment makes him capable of realizing his full potential. India is developing country and delinquency rate also increase steadily with the rate of development because crime rate are positively correlated with economical development. A Juvenile delinquent is considered as a immature individual who have not the capacity to think what is wright and what is wrong. Therefore Government provides them different types of prevention or intervention program to refine their deviant behavior. The constitution of India provide several provisions, grants and important rights to children of the country, Indian constitution also lays down duties for the state to ensure that their needs are met and right safeguarded. In the article 15(3) provides for special provision to be made

for children by the state, article 39(e) states that the state shall ensure about the policy that the tender age of children is not abused, opportunities and facilities are to be provided to children so that may develop in a positive manner. There are many National Programs catering to the need of children at the national level:

1. National Policy for Children 2013
2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill 2011
3. Amendment of the Juvenile Justice Act 2006 and 2011 and Central Model Rules Under the Act 2007
4. National Plan of Action for Children 2005
5. Integrated Child Development Scheme
6. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009

But in present time, harmful surroundings, negligence of basic needs and wrong company may turn a child to a delinquent and the rate of delinquent juvenile crime are increase day by day :

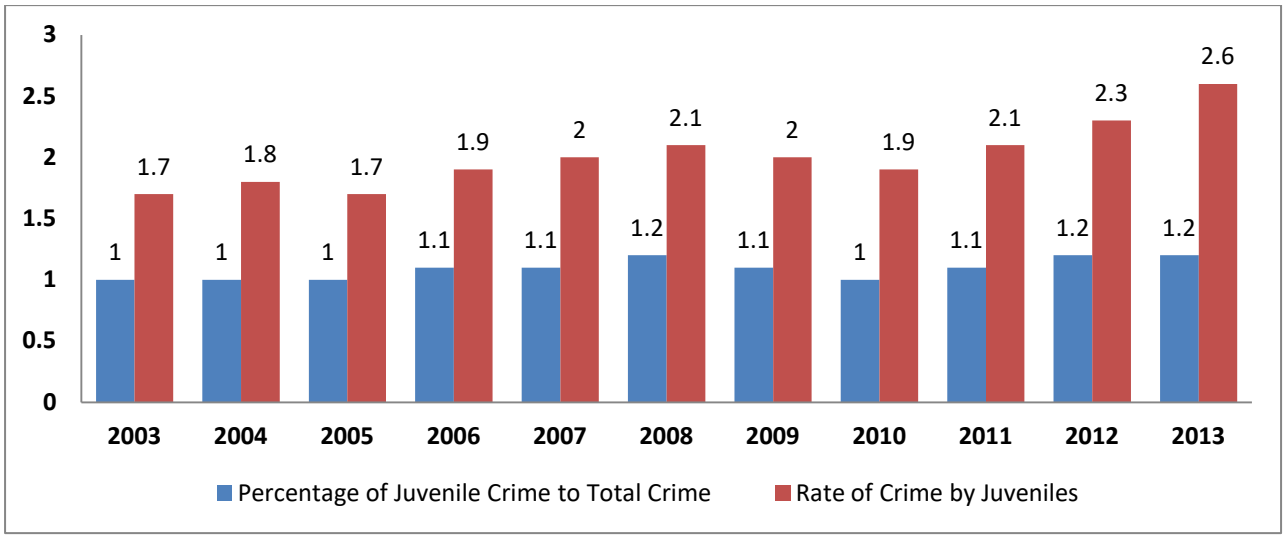

Figure 5: Rate and Percentage of Juvenile Crime to Total Crime under Indian Penal Code (2003-2013)

Source: National Crime Record Bureau Ministry of Home Affairs

There has been marked slowly and steadily increase in the rate and percentage of juvenile delinquent in the above figure in 2004 the rate for juvenile crime was 1.8 incidents per lack of population it had risen to 2.6 by 2013 and 2014 the rate had risen 2.7. However juvenile incidents as a percentage total juvenile crime have not increased by much because of overall rate of increase in crime too is much faster than population growth.

In the age of communication technology, a child's exposure to media with television, radio, music, video games and the internet, has increased manifold. The highest in last decade in India according to Home Ministry data, of the total of 33,387 juvenile delinquent, mostly between the age group of 16 to 18 have been arrested for crimes like rape and murder etc. The Ministry of Women and Child Development found that two out of every three children had been physically abused. Therefore delinquent children need a special program because they have a right to get proper education, training, mentoring, intervention and prevention. There are different types of program developed by social workers, psychologist and other person for the prevention of delinquent behavior:

The social development model: an integrated approach to delinquency prevention (1985) J David Hawkins and Joseph G. Weies designed this program it was the comprehensive developmental approach for preventing youth crime based on the social developmental model it was also an integration of social control theory and social learning theory. The model designed and assert most important topics of socialization, family, school , peers and community.

Enrichment and prevention program (1990) implemented for youth, effects are focused on two groups, first group of young children (age 10 to 17) peripherally engaged with gangs and second group of parents or guardians of these at risk children who may be not aware of the pre delinquent or delinquent gang association.

School based program (2001) have identified effective strategies and specific program that have been shown to reduce anti social behavior.

Juvenile impact program (1990) is an intervention program for the 14 to 17 age group, the program is designed to identify the issue and causes of delinquent and anti social behavior and also develop a comprehensive plan for change.

Michigan early offenders program (1991) designed by Howitt and Moore, this program provides specialized intensive, in home intervention to youth who are age 13 or younger at the time.

Minnesota delinquents under 10 program (1999) introduce by Stevens, owen, and johnson this program targeting early intervention for high risk children.

The juvenile intervention program (2001) the program was designed to show troubled teens and this program was specially designed for those who have begun to engage in negative behavior. The benefit of this program was that the youths learn the consequences of delinquent behavior and also experience of first hand realities of incarceration. The purpose of the program was to encourage becoming better member of the society.

Early intervention and prevention program (2003) Loeber , David P. Forrington, and David Petechuk introduced the series of information on the nature of child delinquency and also describes early intervention and prevention program that effectively reduce delinquent behavior in children.

Positive youth development programs (2004) implemented for delinquent youth in the United States, the program was organized for the positive development of youth and to find out the cause of delinquent behavior in youth.

Juvenile intervention and prevention program (2009), the primary objective of this program is to help at risk Junior High school and High school aged students. The goal of this program is to help the delinquent youth.

Gang reduction program in California (2012) the program was introduced by US Department of justice, to reduce youth gang crime and violence through a combination of strategies and planning.

Juvenile intervention and prevention programs, the state Attorney's office in Northeast Florida introduced juvenile diversion program which was also know as youth offender programs, this program consist of both prevention and intervention strategies. This program was specially designed for youth and their families to give them every resource available to assist in becoming a productive citizen in their society. The different programs were -- program for at risk students, victim impact panel, juvenile arbitration program, jailed juvenile mentor program.

California's repeat offender prevention program (2014) - It was an intensive program targeting young offenders at high risk of becoming chronic delinquents using intensive supervision services to address school behavior but the result of this program was rated no effect.

All multisystemetic programs are specially designed to deal with child delinquency to give them better opportunities because they also have a right and need of special treatment to help them grow in healthy manner. The programs targeting the child, family, peers, the school, and the community and many programs have proven to provide effective results. To get a deep insight of this problem we have to go through the areas in which various researches have already been conducted in delinquency, some of the research found related with these variables are as follows:

1.1.1. Reaserches Related With Delinquent Children:

A large number of researches have been done on delinquent child in almost all fields of study. Machteld Hoeve (2009), investigated the relationship between parenting and delinquency, the study was conducted to determined whether the association between parenting and delinquency and the magnitude of linkage. K. Sahmey (2013), studied on factor underlying juvenile delinquency and positive youth development programs and the study would lead to the understanding of both the individual characteristics and the background variables behind the delinquent behavior at present time. Parks (2013), investigated to determined the variation in delinquency and to examine the extent to which parenta social control measures account for the variation in delinquency.

Alvardo and Kumpfer (2000), studied improving parenting practice and found that the family environment is the most effective enduring strategy for combating delinquency. Yo. Jackson (2001), studied on mentoring for delinquent children an outcome study with young adolescent children and the study sought to evaluate the effectiveness of mentoring program for children engaged in and at risk for delinquent behavior, the result suggest that a mentoring experience have a positive effect on reducing maladaptive behavior. Hehen (2006), examined the relations among neighborhood structural and social characteristics, parenting, peer group and delinquency. Hinton et al, (2003) also examine factors contributing to delinquency and elements of effective approaches for treating delinquency. James (1996), has studied the influence of family configuration of children with behavior disorder. Berg, Goodwin and Mc Ouire (1985) reported that the children who act anti social behavior missed more classes in school than others.

1.1.2. Researches Related With Social Conformity:

Social conformity is a socially adaptive behavior in a society, behavior according to the norms of society, rules and regulation of the society, custom and traditions of the society. Social conformity is the wider concept yet there has been little previous research in this field. A few researches have been conducted by the researchers. Sahil kumara singh (1981) investigated social conformity in to some personality correlates like need achievements, need affiliation and anxiety, there was positive correlation found between social conformity and personality factors. Agyajeet singh and sunderjeet cong (1987) studied on social conformity of college students in relations to anxiety. Anirudha pandye and other examined social conformity among bright and average intermediates adolescents. Lata gairolla, O.P Mishra and Shobhita Rani investigated on social conformity in relation to gender.

Denial B. Right, Kmala and Michel Wesher (2004) studied on social anxiety moderates social conformity in adolescents. P.N Laps, P. Solvey, S. Cote, Raum Beears and others (2005) examined emotional intelligent abilities and the quality of social conformity and found that the group who have high emotional abilities also have high socially conforming behavior.

Edward john Cartright (2005) investigated the relation between social conformity and rationality in adolescent and there are positive correlation between both the variables. Crushteen M. Cunt and Rahanan K. Gunderson (2008) studied on non normative and social conformity of rural and urban differences and found no significant difference between both the variable. Dr. Vairaly Klechurt and other (2009) investigated brain mechanism of social conformity.

1.1.3. Researches Related With Personal Values:

Personal values is the ability to think what is right and what is wrong, it is a reflection of our desire, needs and all that thing for which we care about most in life. A large number of researches have done in this area. Hongiji liu (2007) studied on personal values and involvement in behavior among Bahamian early adolescents and find that in interventions for reducing adolescent's problem behavior, it may be important to understand the values associated with specific problem behavior. Jorden, Aaron John (2010) examined the relationship between personal values and depressed mood and subjective wellbeing. D. Yodida Bhutia (2013) investigated personal values of secondary school students and pointed out that the students required appropriate guidance and counseling in school and also at home so that they may develop such values which help them to be successful. Brown Judy (1999) in a paper titled the professional and personal value of networking stated that students need to explore all possible options in term of gaining information, resource and support.

Giraldi, Janaina de Moura Engracia and Iked Ana Akemi (2008) studied on personal values and personal values dimension found were civility, self direction and conformity. Allison, Peter and Wold Kris Von (2010) Exploring values and personal values and conformity in their study. Manjeet S Bhatia, Sanjeev K Bhasin and other (2007) examined personal values in adolescents and found that personal values are less willingly compromised by females and therefore they are less likely to get involved in deviant behavior. From the above review, we conclude that most of the International and national researches concerning delinquency, social conformity and personal values are related

with other variables like anxiety, personality traits, social characteristics mentoring program, prevention of anti social behavior etc.

Therefore, it will be quite interesting to know the effect of enrichment program on social conformity and personal values. The questions that arise in the inquisitive mind of researcher after reviewing the related researches and different prevention and intervention program for delinquent children are:

1. Does enrichment program anyhow affect the social conformity and personal values in delinquent children?
2. Is it possible to enhance confirming behavior and personal values in delinquents?
3. Do delinquent children have the ability to learn socially adaptive behavior?
4. Is there any hope of improvement in their delinquent behavior?

The present research work has, therefore, been taken up by the researcher in an attempt to find out the answers to these questions. This work will try to examine the effects of enrichment program and it will help to improve the education policy and programs for delinquent children.

1.2.0. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Under the light of the emergence and justification, the statement of the problem is:

A Study of Effect of Enrichment Program on the Social Conformity and Personal Values of Delinquent Children

1.3.0. DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS TO BE USED IN THE STUDY

1. Enrichment Program

Enrichment is defined as learning opportunities and activity that help children in developing essential knowledge, skills, values and relationship as a vehicle for inspiring learning encouraging academic and life success.

Enrichment Program is an act of improving something in someone, it provides for more than the ordinary level of any work. Enrichment makes something more meaningful, substantial or rewarding.

2. Social Conformity

"Conformity is only one social response, conformity is the alignment and motion related to the objective of social standards. Alignment refers to agreement or similarity between the individual responses with responses that are socially considered to be true, while motion changes the response in relation to social standards."- (Willis, 2003).

Social conformity is the act of matching attitudes, belief and behaviors to the norms of society. Norms are implicit, unsaid rules, shared by a society .it is a social influence involving a change in belief or behavior in order to fit in with a group.

3. Personal Values

"Personally and socially shared ideas that are stabilized and represent intrinsic beliefs about what is good, desirable and righteous. They are preferred beliefs and expectations of how individual should behave.-(Rokeach, 1973;Suar and Khunita,2010).

Personal values are a central part of who you are, and who you want to be, it is a internal conception of people of what is good, beneficial, important, beautiful, useful, desirable, etc. personal values help to serve as a positive role model to others.

4. Delinquent child

A New Mexico Law defines "a delinquent child as one who, by habitually refusing to obey the reasonable and lawful commands of his parents or other persons of lawful authority is deemed to be habitually uncontrolled, habitually disobedient or habitually way word, or who habitually is a truant

from home or school or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals, health or wealth or welfare of himself or others."

Legal Definition of Delinquent Child

Juvenile can be defined as a child who has not attained certain age at which he, like an adult person under law of the land, can be held liable for his criminal acts. The juvenile is a child who is alleged to have committed /violated some law which declares the act or omission on the part of the child as an offence. **(Black Dictionary of Law)**

The **U.P. Children act (1951), section 2 (4)** define 'child as a person under the age of sixteen years'

In the case of a heinous offence alleged to have been committed by a child, who has completed or is above the age of sixteen years, the juvenile justice board shall conduct a preliminary assessment with regard to his mental and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which he allegedly committed the offence.

(Juvenile Justice Care and Protection act 2015)

Therefore according to various law and act delinquent means a person who very young, teenager, adolescent or under age and have not yet reached the age of adult in the sense that they are still childish or immature, the child who is characterized by antisocial behavior that is beyond parental control and therefore subject to legal action and a violation of the law committed by a delinquent and not punishable by death or life imprisonment.

1.4.0. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

1. To study the social conformity of delinquent children.
2. To study the personal values of delinquent children

3. To develop enrichment program to enhance the social conformity and personal values of delinquent children.
4. To study the effect of enrichment program on social conformity of delinquent children.
5. To study the effect of enrichment program on personal values of delinquent children.
6. To study the relationship between social conformity and personal values.

1.5.0. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant effect of enrichment program on social conformity of delinquent children.
2. There is no significant effect of enrichment program on personal values of delinquent children.
3. There is no significant correlation between social conformity and personal values.

1.6.0. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study will be delimited to:

- Delinquents of Agra city from Government Observation home.
- Delinquents from the age group 12-16

1.7.0. VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

1. The Independent Variable of the study is Enrichment Program.
2. The Dependent Variable of the study is Social conformity and personal Values.

Control of Extraneous Variables:

The subject relevant variables, situation relevant variables and sequence relevant variables will be controlled using effective strategy as follows.

Table 1.2: Control of Extraneous Variables

	Extraneous Variables	Technique of Control
A.	**Subject Relevant Variable**	
	• Age • Anxiety • Sex • Motivation	Constancy (age group12-16) Rapport establishment Constancy male delinquent Rapport establishment
B.	**Situation Relevant Variables**	
	• Temperature • Humidity • Noise • Test Time	Constancy Constancy Elimination Constancy
C.	**Sequence Relevant Variable**	
	• Practice • Fatigue • Monotony	Elimination Elimination Elimination

1.8.0. SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

A sample of 60 delinquent children of age group 12-16 will be selected through purposive sampling method.

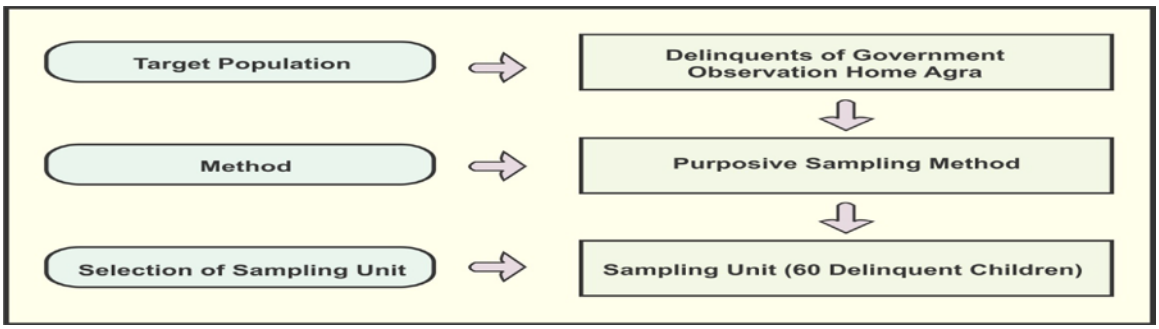

Figure 6: Procedure of Sample Selection

1.9.0. METHOD OF STUDY

For the fulfillment of the above mentioned objectives pre-test, post-test single group experimental design will be employed in the present study. The study will proceed in three phases:

First phase: (Planning and development of enrichment program)

- In this phase, the social conformity and personal values of delinquent children will be measured through pre-test.
- An enrichment program will be developed for enhancing social conformity and personal values in delinquent children. The program will be developed in two section, Individual Program and Group Program with include some topic which are given in the figure:

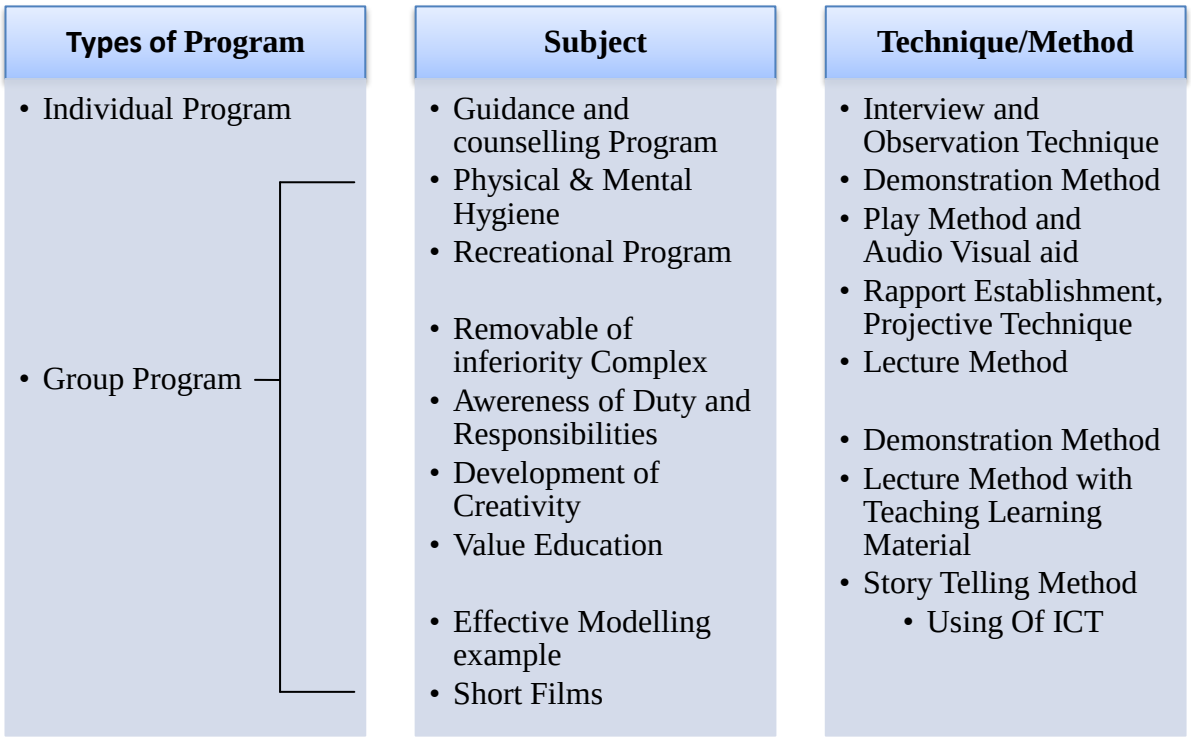

Figure 7: Framework for Enrichment Program.

Second phase: (Execution of enrichment program)

In this phase the enrichment program including individual program and group program will be organized. The period of this program will be of 90 days.

Third phase: (Testing of hypotheses)

- The effect of enrichment program on social conformity and personal values will be measured through post- test after implementation of enrichment program.
- The hypotheses will be tested by comparing the score of pre-test and post-test.

1.10.0. DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The one group pre-test, post-test design will be use for the accomplishment of the desired objectives of the present study, a single group is observed before and after treatment.

Pre Test
(To Study the Social Conformity and Personal Value of Delinquent Children)
Enrichment Program
Post-test
(To Study the Effect of Enrichment Program)

Figure 8: One group pre-test, post-test design of the study

In a one group pre-test, post-test design, the dependent variables (Social Conformity and Personal Values) is measured or observed before and after of introduction of the independent variable (Enrichment Program).

1.11.0. TOOLS TO BE USED IN THE STUDY:

Keeping the purpose of the study in view, the following tools will be used to assess:

- Self made Personal Values Questionnaire will be used by the researcher for measuring personal values of delinquent children, the item of the questionnaire related with the ten

values given by Dr. G.P. Sherry. The ten human values are Religious, Social, Democratic, Aesthetic, Economic, Knowledge, Hedonistic, Power, Family Prestige and Health Value.

- Social conformity Questionnaire will be developed by the researcher for measuring socially conforming behavior of delinquent children.

1.12.0. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO BE USED:

Two types of statistical techniques will be employed in the present study:

1. **Descriptive statistics:** Mean, Standard deviation, correlation and graphical presentation will be used in the present study.

2. **Inferential Statistics:** t-test will be used to know the effect of enrichment program on the dependent variables and for analysis of data.

1.13.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Juvenile delinquency being a universal issue has drawn the attention of many Psychologist, Sociologist, Criminologist, Counselors and others. A very high prevalence rate of juvenile delinquency is found among high risk groups like children from broken home, orphan centers unstable parents and also from slum area. The problem of delinquency is found in all the fast industrial, urbanizing societies of the world. India is also one of industrializing and fast urbanizing developing country. India is home to the largest number of children in the world. Nearly every fifth child in the world lives in India, constituting a total of 20% of world population. It is estimated that there are about 43 corer children in the age group of 0 to 18 years and large proportion of these children, about 40% are in very difficult circumstances. These children need special attention and care. The present research work is an attempt to understand the problems of these kinds of children and an effort to enhance their socially conforming behavior and move their capacity in positive direction, naturally men is deviate in nature but socially he is control and then he control others.

The positive results of the present study will be helpful for these children and also for the society in many ways:

- The present study will be useful for strengthening and reviewing the policies and program for children.
- The program will be helpful for students to understand their internal quality.
- Delinquent children can give their best for the development of society because they also have the abilities; they just need proper guidance and affection.
- Parents also guided how should be tackle with these children and how they improve their habits and how to turn into better citizens of the country.
- Parents can learn how to monitoring with these kind of children.
- We can plan an effective program at school level to remove this disease.
- School drop outs will be handled properly after the positive effects of enrichment program.

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